

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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## Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—**ORSANUS COLE.**

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—**JOHN R. CASSIDAY.**

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S INAUGURAL.

The Gazette publishes in full to-day the inaugural address of President Garfield. We ask that every reader of the Gazette give this document a very careful study. It is one of those official deliverances which is refreshing to read because it is sound, clear, concise and straightforward. It is devoid of everything that is not necessary to make the address of a statesman and a scholar, one who takes an intelligent and a practical view of the questions now before the American people. It doubtless sounds the key-note of the policy which will mark the administration for the next four years. In commenting on the inaugural address, the Chicago Times, which very seldom praises a man for the good things he says or does, speaks in these terms:

On the whole, the initial deliverance of President Garfield is the freshest, frankest, and most healthful in its tone of any presidential deliverance the public has read in a very long time. It is the deliverance of a man who not only has ideas, but has them thoroughly in hand. It also says:

The first official deliverance of President Garfield is remarkable for its clearness, conciseness, straightforwardness. There is no circumlocution, no phrase of doubtful or dubious meaning, no superfluity of words. It is a model of perspicacity and brevity.

From all parts of the country there comes nothing but the highest praise or President Garfield's inaugural. The Republican press is lavish in its good words, and all the leading Democratic journals speak in fitting terms of its vigorous and strong thought and statesmanlike views on national questions. The Louisville Courier-Journal, the bitterest of the Western Democratic papers, says the address is a strong one, and that the new President starts off bravely and courageously. The address from beginning to end is a masterly utterance, and for this and other reasons, we trust it will receive a careful reading by the patrons of the Gazette.

There may be some disappointment in regard to the cabinet, but there is none with respect to the policy of the new administration as marked out in the inaugural address. The country expects a great deal of General Garfield. He is more of a statesman than any President we have had since the time of John Quincy Adams, excepting Lincoln. He is the most accomplished scholar that has ever occupied the White House save the "Old Man Eloquent." He has seen more years of service in Congress and has discussed a wider range of public questions than any man who has ever elected to the Presidency. He has a thorough knowledge of all governmental affairs; he is a master of all subjects of national interest; and there are supplemented by a deep personal probity, high ability, and broad common sense. A man of this measure cannot fail to make a President who will not only dignify the office, but prove an honor to the country.

The Chicago Times is authority for the statement that the appointment of Mr. Robert Lincoln to the position of Secretary of War, was not through the influence of Senator Logan, Governor Cullum or any other external influence. He is, purely and solely, the choice of President Garfield, without any solicitation of his own.

The asylum for the insane at Danville, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, and many lives were lost. The fire is described as a "hell of consuming flame." The particulars will be found in our telegraphic columns.

## DEAD BILLS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The forty-sixth Congress managed to pass all the regular appropriation bills before it expired, although the general deficiency bill had a narrow escape from being allowed to die for want of the Presidential signature. Mr. Hayes having hardly time to approve it before his official life came to an end. Two of the most important bills introduced during the session failed to become laws—the funding and appropriation bills; the latter because the Democratic senate would not consent to allowing 319 members, the number added by the Republicans, although the Democratic house conceded the point. Not less than one thousand bills are left untouched almost upon the calendar, which is not creditable to the industrious spirit of the dead Congress. Some of the proposed enactments were trivial in character, it is true, but there were some of public importance which might have been pressed had less time been consumed in filibustering and in the delivery of speeches noticeable chiefly for their length.

## FLOUR MILLS BURNED.

PALMYRA, March 6.—The Palmyra flouring mills, owned by W. Horton, burned to the ground on Friday night. The fire caught in the chimney. The loss is \$12,000 and the insurance \$5,000, one-half of which is in the North American insurance company. Between \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of flour and grain burned. E. Elling a young man of 21, prevented by jumping from the second story window—landed in a snow-bank that saved his receiving other than flesh bruises. Unless the snow blockade is soon raised a flour famine will result.

## AN INSANE FIRE.

The Vast Insane Asylum Near Reading, Pennsylvania, Destroyed by Fire.

Its Destruction is Described as a Hell of Consuming Flame.

Many of the Poor Inmates Barred About on Every Side from Exit.

Those Escaping Now Wanderers Through the Snowy Woods and Fields.

The Dead Bills of the Forty-Sixth United States Congress.

All the Cabinet Officers Except Lincoln Sworn In.

The Snow Blockade in Chicago is Reported Raised.

The Palmyra Flouring Mills Burned on Friday Night.

The Informal Ballot for United States Senator in the Republican Caucus.

## THE CAUCUS.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, March 7.—The Republican Senatorial Caucus was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Senator Woodman, chairman of the caucus committee. None were allowed to be present except members and reporters. Senator Scott was elected President, and Field and Herick were appointed secretaries.

Rewey and Sheppard were appointed tellers. It was decided that if no nomination was made, another caucus will be held to-night at 8 o'clock. Senator Phillips and nine members were absent.

Wing nominated Cameron, which was seconded by McCord. Burrows nominated Keyes. Sheppard nominated Dixon, which was seconded by McKeeby. Thomas nominated Hazelton. Quarles nominated Williams. The informal ballot resulted:

Cameron	23
Keyes	10
Dixon	10
Hazelton	5
Williams	5
Bingham	1
Price	1
Scott	1
Kelley	1
Total	58

## SWORN IN.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The cabinet was sworn in to-day and the President signed and delivered their commissions. All have assumed their duties except Mr. Lincoln who has not arrived from Chicago. They held a general consultation about their departments. There were great crowds at the White House, and President Garfield received a large number of visitors before noon.

The President says he will put a good deal of new blood into the department in the attempt to improve the civil service.

## THE BLOCKADE.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The snow blockade is generally raised in this city.

## THE WALKERS.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 7.—At 2 P. M., Rowell was 93, Albert 78, Vaughan, 72, O'Leary, 62.

## INSANE ASYLUM BURNED.

The Vast Insane Asylum Near Reading Pa., a Hell of Consuming Flame.

DANVILLE Pa., March 5.—This evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the west wing of the insane asylum, situated about two miles north of this place. Word was once distributed to the different parts of the building to secure the inmates, who numbered between 400 and 500. S. S. Schultz, superintendent, did all in his power to rescue the patients, but at this writing (12 o'clock) a large number are missing. The fire burned rapidly, and before an alarm could be sent to the surrounding villages the west wing, wherein the female inmates were kept, was consumed. Aid was telegraphed for from Sunbury, Williamsport, Milton, and other neighboring towns. At 11:40 relief arrived from Sunbury, but the firemen are unable to do any service on account of the scarcity of water. The wildest excitement prevails, and it is impossible to learn any particulars as to where the patients were taken, but the majority are roaming around loose. The greatest excitement exists, as many of them will freeze before morning, if not rescued from the snow and cold. At 1 o'clock the fire is still burning, and no hope is entertained of saving anything. The structure is over eleven hundred feet long, and three and a half stories high. The building was constructed some years ago and furnished with all the modern improvements, costing the State over \$1,000,000. It is thought that the building is covered by insurance. The fire is said to have originated from an explosion of gas in one of the rooms on the second floor of the female department. It appears that one of the matrons entered the room with a lighted candle, causing the above result. As to the number of lives lost it is impossible to state.

It is under the superintendency of Dr. S. S. Schultz. The fire is supposed to have originated by escaping gas in one of the rooms being ignited by an inmate entering with a light.

There were four or five hundred inmates of the asylum, of whom the greater part are supposed to be lost. Some of them have escaped to the woods and are difficult to find, but it is believed at this time that most of them have perished.

A labor report says: Between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening flames were seen to issue from the insane asylum, about two miles north of this place. An alarm was quickly sounded and strenuous efforts made to rescue the inmates, of whom there were between four and five hundred. The fire spread with frightful rapidity, enveloping the entire building in flames in a very short time. Sunbury, Williamsport, and Milton were telegraphed to forward all possible aid. The fire companies were at once started to the scene, but on their arrival were of little avail, owing to the scarcity of the water. The escaping inmates scattered wildly in every direction, and ran screaming across the country through the snow. Owing to the excitement it is impossible to obtain any positive information as to the number of lives lost, and the amount of loss on property.

## GARFIELD'S INAUGURAL.

An Utterance that is Worthy of the Hour and the Man.

A Concise Statement of the Policy of the New Administration.

A General Plan Entered in Behalf of Complete Reconciliation and Progress.

## THE INAUGURAL.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

The new president's inaugural is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowded with the triumphs of liberty and love. Before continuing our onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than one hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and of perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot over-estimate

## THE FERVENT LOVE OF LIBERTY.

the intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self government. When they founded after a short time that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national union, founded directly upon the will of the people, and endowed it with future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has indicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag an equality of rights on all seas. Under this constitution twenty-five States have been added to the union with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens, to secure the manifold blessings of local and self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the union emerged from the blood and fire of the conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government, and now, at the close of this first century of growth, with aspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of the political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of government. To interpret and execute that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the executive.

Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely

resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sincerely preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the union, was closed at last in the high court of war, by a decree, from which there is no appeal, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and upon the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the nation. The will of the nation speaking with the voice of battle, and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

## The elevation of

### THE NEGRO RACE

from slavery to the full rights of citizen-ship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful men can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people; it has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled both; it has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of a large and brave people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchisement in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed the light as God gave them to see the light. They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws.

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE

is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. A bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other hands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations; it should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the states or to the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of law.

### BUT THE DANGER WHICH ARISES FROM

#### IGNORANCE IN THE VOTER

cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the courses and foundations of power in every state. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are sole heirs of our sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which show how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has raised among our voters and their children. To the south the question is of supreme importance, and the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the obstacles which it has added to the voting population for the north and south alike. There is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the states, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education.

It is a high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them in this beneficent work. Sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a righteous nation shall exalt and will be glorified." For our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our fathers and their fathers' God, that the union was preserved; that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent.

### THE FINAL RECONCILIATION.

Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdicts? Enterprising of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being, and to the offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and a restored union, win the grander victories of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit, and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the expenditure of commercial nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently be-

lieve that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb

### OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in the markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country, is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of a holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money but promises to pay money. If holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during my long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of the people, and furnish much the largest of our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and for the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained.

### THE ISTHMUS.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the improvement of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States extending them pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government, with a view to thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges of any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessors, I believe it to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will our national interests."

### MORMONISM.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress; and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endanger social order nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE

can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power, against the waste of time and the obstruction of public business caused by inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed.

### A LAST WORD.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of states nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all the laws of the union, in the interest of the people, to demand a rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government, and to require honest and faithful services of all the executive officers, remembering that offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact as it is in law—a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of congress, and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration; and, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government. I reverently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God.

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Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent, and for foreclosure all mortgages due or past due at his office, on Main Street, over C. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis.

HAIR GOODS.  
MRS. W. M. SADDLER.  
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE.  
(Opera House Block).  
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

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Keep out of the City.

About the most reprehensible piece of business that we know anything about is the advice, sometimes given by parties who are in some way interested, to young men in the country to come to the city. It is bad advice, and scores of honest country lads find it so every year. Occasionally, and only occasionally, does the young man from the country find a desirable opening in the city, and begin a signally successful career. The city is full to overflowing. There is no business that is not greatly overdone, and there is no business which cannot at any time be supplied with more help than it needs. There is no position now filled which cannot be filled with as much competency as it now is, and at a much less salary than the present occupant is receiving, almost at a moment's notice. Employers are usually willing to pay what services are worth, and desire to retain tried and faithful help. Otherwise there is not a man or woman employed in Chicago to-day who would not have their salary reduced, or their place filled by some one else. Times are now prosperous. Business is at its noonday of success. Never was more money made in the marts of trade than is being made here now; and yet, while this is true, we have hundreds of young men who are either working for starvation wages, or are wholly idle. It is wise, therefore, for a young man to come from the farm or the village into this overcrowded community where the chances would be a hundred to one against success? Where he now is, he has room, and not only has room, but he can get better remuneration for his services than our young men will average. A familiar comparison will be beneficial. Ten dollars a week is probably the average for the salary of a clerk. We know of competent and accomplished book-keepers who are working for ten dollars a week, and we know competent clerks who are working for five and seven dollars. For our present purpose, however, we will take ten dollars for the average. Out of this, at the very lowest estimate, five dollars must be paid for board, and that will leave only five dollars for all other expenses. Seventy-five cents a week will be the average for washing. Two dollars will have to go for clothes, and then comes the almost inevitable cigar, theater and other gratification of tastes which are so easily formed in the city, and which cost the average young man at least two dollars a week. We have thus figured up an aggregate of about five hundred dollars for expenses, leaving only a few dollars balance, and that balance will only be found in very few instances.

Now, in comparison with this, let us look at the common, industrious and frugal farm hand. He receives from eight to ten dollars per month for his board and his board. This is about as good as ten dollars per week, and if he gets the higher sum, it is more. He has no temptations to beset him like the young man in the city, and consequently his tastes are less expensive. The result is that in a few years he is the owner of a farm and the employer of help. Every reader knows that some of our most prosperous and wealthy farmers began life in just this way, and it is not unusual for us to receive letters from farm help, saying that they are saving their money, and that they intend soon to have a farm of their own. Now, candidly, young man, which is the better off of the two classes?—*Western Rural*

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes: "A telegram read out at one of the clubs this evening, announcing that an Irish landlord, Mr. R. W. Gason, was fired at to-day near Borrisokane, drew forth from a bystander a rather astonishing story. A few years ago one of the Dublin papers published a sensational announcement that Mr. Gason's brother, Mr. Samuel Gason, of Tallonmore, had been shot by some Rory of the Hills. The gentleman in question read with feelings of sorrow the news of his own sad end, and ventured to write a letter to the editor, saying mildly that he had not been shot, and was, to the best of his knowledge, alive and well. To his surprise, the editor only reproved him for his audacity in contradicting a 'par.' put in on excellent authority. Mr. Gason took train for Dublin, and, presenting himself in the editorial sanctum, personally demanded a correction of the statement that he had been barbarously murdered. The editor, with a beautiful faith in his correspondent which must excite admiration, refused to be hoaxed by a 'pretended' Mr. Gason, the real one being dead and buried. In fine, it was not until that gentleman sent a letter, threatening legal proceedings, that the editor knocked under."

A big locomotive has recently been constructed for use on the New York Central Railroad. It is named "William H. Vanderbilt." It is an "eight-wheeler," with driving wheels six and a half feet, thirty-three inch truck wheels, fifty-three inch cylinders and furnished with air-brakes and the new "spark arrester," somewhat improved. It is claimed that this locomotive can draw twenty loaded coaches. This will be a vast improvement, as the old models have had trouble with sixteen, even when two engines were drawing the train.

Premature Loss of the Hair nowadays may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay; it promotes a healthy and vigorous growth, and it is at the same time unexcelled as a soft and glossy dressing for the hair. BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best, strongest and most healthful. Sold everywhere.

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At a BARGAIN,  
A NEW IMPROVED  
HOWE  
SEWING MACHINE  
Call and see it.

To Justices of the Peace  
BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board in new and convenient form.  
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Constables' Accounts with Rock County  
AT GAZETTE OFFICE  
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Brush and Comb Cases, Dressing Cases, Cologne Bottles, Colognes and Extracts for the Hair and Kerchiefs, Chamomile-skins, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Prepared Bird-Seed, Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chamomile-skin Jackets.  
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For the Treatment of SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc.  
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.  
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Between the principal towns and cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota and the New Northwest.  
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Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh, Rock Island, Davenport, St. Paul, Minneapolis, —Ortonto, Minn.—Running Water, Mitchell and Flandreau, D. T.  
Its Road-Bed, Superstructure and Equipments combine all modern improvements, and are perfect in every particular.  
The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct management and control of the Railway Company.  
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